

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy;
gentle to moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 65; lowest, 51.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

PALESTINE VICTORY GROWS; TWO TURK ARMIES DESTROYED; GEN. ALLENBY CAPTURES 25,000; SURROUNDS 40,000 MORE; FIRST BULGARIAN ARMY FLEEING TO ESCAPE ANNIHILATION

HOUSE ADOPTS DRY AMENDMENT, THEN JEOPARDIZES BILL

State Department's Plea in
Behalf of Foreign Wines
Rejected, 131 to 59.

KAHN'S PROTEST WINS

Unless Oversea Request Is
Granted Wilson May
Veto Measure.

PROHIBITION VOTE, 171-84

Bitter Debate Takes Place—
Issue to Be Decided in
Conference.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The House today by a vote of 171 to 84 adopted to-night the war time prohibition amendment to the food production stimulation bill as it passed the Senate, but at the same time put the entire measure in jeopardy by refusing to accept the dedication of the State Department with regard to the change inserted by the House Agricultural Committee under which the importation of foreign made wines was to have been permitted up to May 1, 1919.

This request had been presented through the State Department by the Governments of France, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which complained that the prohibition upon such importations placed by the Lever law worked a serious hardship upon one of their chief industries.

This action by the House was taken by a vote of 131 to 59 after a plea by Representative Kahn (Cal.), who asserted that American producers of wine were being subjected to an insurmountable difficulty by being obliged to market their product within the brief two months between May 1 and June 30, 1919, when the American market undoubtedly would be subjected to a veritable flood of competing foreign wines.

Wine Republican Support.
The suggestion that the State Department's amendment was directly a blow at an American industry for the benefit of a foreign business rallied the solid Republican phalanx to Mr. Kahn's support and they voted with him almost to a man.

The war time prohibition amendment as it now stands provides that after June 30, 1919, there shall be no traffic in alcoholic beverages of any sort within the United States, and further that on May 1, 1919, the manufacture of all wines and malt liquors shall cease for the period of the existing war and the period of demobilization.

It is desired to make the nation bone dry as a war time measure, and radical prohibitionists believe that in the course of its operation the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution will have been formally adopted and the country thereby rendered permanently bone dry.

Danger of Wilson's Veto.
Unless this request of the European wine producers is granted a veto of the measure by the President is extremely probable. In fact while the attitude of the President toward the war time prohibition plan has been clearly disclosed recently great doubt is entertained as to whether the measure will have his approval at all.

The President only last week by proclamation ordered the manufacture of all beer to stop on December 1, and with the manufacture of spirits already forbidden by the Lever law, the design of the war time prohibition measure has already largely been accomplished save with reference to the sale of the spirits now in bond or in the hands of the merchants and the manufacture and sale of wine.

The action of the President in forbidding the manufacture of beer has been taken by some as an indication that the President intended to place his disapproval upon the wartime prohibition measure on the ground that the "drys" were seeking to take advantage of the war to force through their pet ideas after the matter had been left to the States to determine in the constitutional amendment.

Bitter Debate Takes Place.
The debate on prohibition in the House today was filled with bitter denunciation of some of the agencies which have contributed to the present situation. The Anti-Saloon League was arraigned by Representative Meeker (Mo.), who charged that that organization had been started originally as a boost for the patent medicine business.

Foreboding of Disaster Appears to Grip Berlin

PARIS, Sept. 23.—A neutral diplomat who has just passed through Germany, where he remained a few days, said to the *Matin* that the food situation in Berlin is so bad that foreign diplomats submit exclusively on provisions sent to them.

The German people, crushed by recent events, seem like automata, responding unconsciously to suggestions received. All spirit of initiative and free criticism is completely gone.

He concluded with the following: "Everybody wants to group together, just as before great disasters."

DRAFT LOTTERY MAY BE FRIDAY

Gen. Crowder Speeds Work, So
13,000,000 Army Drawing
Seems Sure This Week.

THURSDAY A POSSIBILITY

Latest Rulings on Liability for
Service of Men Called in
Different Classes.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The greatest national lottery yet held, the drawing which is to determine the order of liability to military service of the 13,000,000 men who registered on September 12, probably will take place this week, perhaps Thursday or Friday. The speed up plan of Provost Marshal General Crowder is now functioning so perfectly that it is practically certain he will make good his prediction of getting the ninety drafted men started for the camps within ninety days of the passage of the act.

Gen. Crowder has sent out circular telegrams to all of the States to wire as soon as possible reports showing that all of the 6,327 draft boards have assumed serial numbers to the registrants. All except eight States have reported on the total registration. Complete sets of serial numbers have been received from all except a few of the States. If full returns are in by to-morrow night the drawing may be announced for Thursday.

President May Start Drawing.
It has been suggested that President Wilson draw the first number, but whether he will find time to officiate is not yet known. If not, acting Secretary of War Crowder will do it.

Large blackboards, each capable of holding 500 numbers, have been erected in the room numbers a minute are expected to be drawn, or about 600 an hour. Approximately thirty hours will be consumed in the entire drawing.

The drawing will establish the order of liability in each class. In other words, men in deferred classes or men under 19 and over 27 will have their order of liability of service decided by this drawing. But men in the 19 to 26, inclusive, class, who are later classified in A1, will actually be the first to be called before the local boards for examination for military service.

Class 4 Men to Be Hated Last.
Registrants in Class 4, for example, will have their order of liability established by the drawing, but these will not be called before the boards until other classes are completely canvassed, including Class 2 men of the 21 to 31 age limit. Registrants below 19 and over 27 likewise will have their liability to service established, and provided they are made as soon as the questionnaires are returned with answers. Seven days is the legal limit for answering. It is expected that approximately 300,000 of the 19 to 26, inclusive, class can be assigned to the military service during the coming month. This is adjudged necessary to keep up a steady flow of recruits to the camps.

It means selecting 100,000 of the A1 men of the new draft immediately after their classification.

New York Soldier Wins D. S. G.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Pershing notified the War Department today that he had awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Private Pasquale di Giacomo, 31 Cleveland place, New York.

SERBIANS CUT BULGARS FROM DOIRAN TROOPS

Allies Now Hold All But
One Crossing of the
River Vardar.

GEEKS TAKING A HAND

With French They Are Pressing
Enemy Hard—Italian
Advance Continues.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Sept. 23.—The First Bulgarian army is facing disaster, according to the reports from the Macedonian fighting front received here today. The Franco-Serbian advance, which has driven the Bulgarian army north in the direction of Veles, has cut off its communications with the Bulgarians in the Lake Doiran district. Here the Bulgarians are being pressed back by the Franco-Greek army. The Greeks are now participating in the Balkan offensive.

From present indications the First Bulgarian army can get away, if it can escape at all, by crossing the Vardar River at a point some twenty miles north, the allied troops holding all the rest of the crossings.

The Bulgarians, even with the German reinforcements sent to aid them, have been unable to resist the advance of the Allies, who have succeeded in cutting off not only the Salonica-Tokub railroad but also another line, by which German troops in the district of Pelop drew supplies. The position in which the Bulgarians find themselves is not unusual in view of the rapid advance of the Franco-Serbian troops in the last week, in which they have pressed forward a distance of forty miles and captured twenty villages.

In their flight the Bulgarians have abandoned the line from Lake Doiran to the Vardar River and are burning supplies and towns. At the same time the air forces of the Allies are keeping the Bulgarians alone have reached the point of 12,000 and are being added to daily, so rapid is their advance. The count of captured guns is approaching 150, but the figures are only estimates, since the booty is so large, in men, guns and supplies, that it will be impossible to give an accurate count for several days.

GREEK TROOPS AID IN SERBIAN DRIVE

Allies Force Evacuation of
Important Line.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The official statements of the fighting on the Macedonian front as received here today follow:

SERBIAN (MONDAY).—As the result of attacks and continual heavy pressure by British and Greek troops, in conjunction with the French and Serbian advance further west, the enemy has evacuated his whole line from Doiran to the west of the Vardar. He has set on fire the Hudova station and the bridge at Titarov. The Bulgarians and his troops and transports are crowding along the road northward, heavily bombed and machine gunned by the Royal Air Force.

ITALIAN.—In Macedonia we are overcoming the resistance of covering parties and the difficulties of the terrain. On Saturday night we continued the pursuit of the enemy, who is in retreat. At dawn, after an average advance of about twelve kilometers and the capture of sixteen villages, we reached with the left wing and the centre the line of Chairli, Dobruzhova-Musa Obra and carried at the right the strong position of Mount Bobite. We took numerous prisoners.

BULGARIAN (SATURDAY).—In the defile between the Corna and the Vardar the fighting is continuing. Since the Anglo-Greek attacks of the last few days against our positions near Doiran were repulsed with losses by our valiant troops the fighting activity on this front has diminished in intensity. In the valley of the Struma patrol engagements took place in No Man's Land.

WAB SLACKERS IN VENEZUELA.

**U. S. Agents Capture Brothers Who
Fled to Evade Draft.**
PANAMA, Sept. 23.—Although they fled from California through Central America to Venezuela to evade the draft, Robert and Benjamin Livingstone of Los Angeles have been apprehended by agents of the American Government.

The men were arrested while traveling in Venezuela with their mother. They were under assumed names and had passports issued in San Salvador.

Bulgarians Now Eager for Peace Conference

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.—Bulgaria's reply to the Austrian peace note says among other things:

"This initiative corresponds entirely with the aspirations of the Bulgarian Government and people. The Bulgarian Government hasten to express their readiness to send delegates to such a conference. We seek neither conquests nor the establishment of hegemony over our neighbors."

The note concludes with an expression of sympathy with President Wilson's views on the settlement of Balkan conflicts in accordance with the rights of nationalities.

WELSH STRIKE HAMPERS NAVY

Railroad Workers Go Out on
Lines Carrying Bunker
Coal to Seaboard.

12,000 MINERS MADE IDLE

Union Leaders Had Accepted
Compromise of \$2.50 War
Bonus, but Men Balk.

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LONDON, Sept. 23.—The strike of the Welsh railroad men is seriously impeding the coal supplies of the British navy. The south Wales railroads, which are the main lines for the transport of coal to the seaboard, are on strike. Practically all the men of the South Wales and Monmouthshire railways are on strike, the strikers refusing to accept the settlement recently agreed upon and providing for an increase of \$2.50 a week, demanding the full amount asked for—twenty shillings.

The leaders of the men agreed to accept half of the amount asked, with promises of future raises based on the increased cost of living. Many branches of the unions agreed to accept the Government offer, but the strikers, claiming that the matter is dealt with by a specially convened conference, but a small number of men employed on the railroads which carry steam coal to the naval vessels refused to accept the award. The strike then spread sympathetically to other railroads, and the official and refuse to pay strike claims. The strikers contend that under the award the men receive less than the equivalent in purchasing value of pre-war days, when the pay averaged \$6.75 weekly. Now, they say, while the increase would give them \$7.25 weekly the cost of living has risen 114 per cent.

They say they have to work longer and harder and also that they have difficulty in obtaining sufficient food to keep up their strength.

2,000 TEUTONS TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE

Austro-German Force Lays
Down Arms in Siberia.

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LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Japanese Legation in London received the news today that Japanese cavalry occupied Biagoviestchensk, the capital of Amur, and the surrounding territory. The Japanese cavalry, which numbered 2,000 men, moved on the 18th. Infantry moving up the Amur River reached Biagoviestchensk the following day.

At Kokka, across the river from Biagoviestchensk, 2,000 Austrian and German prisoners who had taken up arms surrendered.

LORRAINE TOWNS BOMBED.

**Airmen Drop Nearly 16 Tons on
Hagangdang and Bombach.**
LONDON, Sept. 23.—Machines of the British Independent Air Force dropped nearly sixteen tons of bombs on two German airfields near Hagangdang and Bombach in the Meuse region on Saturday night. It was officially announced today.

The British official communication dealing with aerial operations on the front in Flanders and Picardy issued tonight says:

Eleven tons of bombs were dropped Sunday night. Eight enemy planes were destroyed. Four of ours are missing. Four tons of bombs were dropped on the Valenciennes airfield Sunday night.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SINKING.

**Prelate Loses Consciousness—Last
Sacraments Are Administered.**
ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—Archbishop John Ireland of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Paul, who is seriously ill of heart disease and stomach trouble, became unconscious late this afternoon. It was announced at 5 o'clock that he was "very low."

Bishop John O'Gorman of Sioux Falls administered the sacrament of extreme unction. A number of prominent bishops and priests were in attendance.

CAVALRY SHUTS EVERY EXIT FOR TURKISH FORCES

Great Circling Movement
Prevents All Attempts at
Rear Guard Action.

GREAT FEAT OF THE WAR

Utter Defeat Not Possible
Without Aid of Horse Troops.
Marching at Night.

By W. T. MASSEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Sept. 23.—The British cavalry has crushed the Turkish Seventh and Eighth armies. His cavalry has closed every exit except one, which cannot be reached by many of the enemy, and the wide, encircling movement of his horsemen brilliantly broke up all attempts to put up a delaying rear guard.

The British cavalry has captured Nazareth, Nablus, Beisan, Jenin and taken enormous quantities of valuable material. And we have not heard the last of its exploits. Once the infantry had broken through the southern defenses the cavalry had a great chance. The infantry continues to display great skill and endurance, driving the enemy from the hills.

The cavalry movements were perfectly timed, complying brilliantly with plans laid down by the staff. British Yeomanry, Australian light horse and Indian cavalry all were in magnificent condition and a high state of training. Together they performed a feat almost without parallel in this war.

Not Possible Without Cavalry.

Critics who declared the day of cavalry was past, and who held their heads, since the utter defeat of the Turkish army in Palestine would not have been possible without the cavalry.

This important battle probably will take a leading place in military text books. The whole country I passed through is littered with abandoned transports, ammunition dumps, motor lorries and large amounts of rolling stock. Nablus was taken this afternoon by Australian light horse and French mounted troops. The latter passed into the town first. Previously we had occupied the town, but the enemy, with the latter being now in Nablus and the town, was taken this afternoon by Australian light horse and French mounted troops.

Rode Over Plain by Night.

When the Londoners and the Indian infantry had carried three lines of trenches Thursday night, the cavalry and Indian cavalry moved up from the west shore at a gallop, collecting 700 prisoners on their way. After sundown the horsemen left the low ground and got into the hills east of Mount Carmel and rode over the plain.

At sunrise the next morning they climbed the hill on which Nazareth stands, then meeting considerable opposition. They soon surrounded the town and took 2,300 prisoners. The Mayor surrendering the town. He said that Von Sanders, the German Generalissimo, had left the previous evening when he heard that our cavalry was on the way there.

I saw this batch of prisoners come over the plain today. Among them were many German telegraph mechanics and other technical troops. The cavalry which captured Nazareth travelled fifty miles in twenty-four hours, with stiff fighting to overcome at several places. Another column of cavalry passed through the Tabor defenses and moved north to the coast. Their objective was Afulah, where the Hafia Railway line joins the road from the south.

One regiment of Indian lancers, acting as advance guard, had an opportunity to attack one Turkish battalion that was

Continued on Second Page.

"Sun" Fund Is Pressing Toward \$375,000 Mark

ONLY \$9,279.10 separates the present total of THE SUN Tobacco Fund's contributions from the \$375,000 line and the gap is being bridged rapidly. When that goal is reached it will be taken at another and higher one. With the increase in the strength of our forces abroad comes a corresponding increase in the need for smokes. Are you helping? Turn to page 4 and read how.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

NATIONALITIES OPPRESSED BY TURKS PREPARE TO RISE

Armenians, Greeks, Jews and Arabs Urged to Throw
Off Yoke and Make Common Cause
With Entente.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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PARIS, Sept. 23.—The oppressed nationalities of Turkey are rising in a powerful movement as a result of the British victories. Entente sympathy for the Slavs of Austria has encouraged for the first time a grouping of Armenians, Greeks, Jews and Arabs into a league against the Turkish oppressors.

A manifesto has been issued by and in behalf of these oppressed peoples signed by publicists and statesmen of the four nationalities and addressed to the civilized world. After recalling many years of slavery under the Turkish yoke and telling how they have been victims of the cruel domination of the oppressor the manifesto says:

"Unnumbered thousands of unburied bodies from the deserts of Arabia to the Balkan plains attest that our people cannot longer live under the yoke. Tomorrow or later we will break the chains that bind us. Four million Turks hold under oppression more than 15,000,000 Arabs, Greeks, Armenians and Jews; all of whom have been made to suffer alike."

GERMAN WOMAN DIED FIGHTING

Body in Uniform and With
Rifle Found by American
Officers.

ONLY AUTHENTIC CASE

Reports Persist That Enemy Is
Using Fair Sex to Handle
Machine Guns.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Sept. 23.—For several days I have been investigating rumors, persistently circulated here, that the Germans have been using women machine gunners, and that members of that sex have been used to operate enemy flying machines.

It has been impossible to verify these reports, but that a German woman with long hair, that a German woman with a rifle on her back and dressed in the uniform of a private was buried near Trugny is stated emphatically by two American officers, who said they saw her. One of these officers said that when he entered Trugny he noticed among a number of dead Germans one body with long hair. He investigated and found it to be the body of a woman. He said she was of good appearance and apparently in her twenties. She wore no identification disk.

It is possible this woman was merely a camp follower, but the more probable theory is that she was out to avenge some soldier's death.

There is talk here of an Indian private, whose weird adventures are the talk of his regiment. This Indian has accomplished every mission that the enemy lines that has been assigned to him, his method being to crawl stealthily among the trees and bushes. When asked how far he went he answers in terms of time, having no idea of distance. It is his griping, however, that chiefly interests his comrades. All day he sits in his post and whenever there is the slightest movement in the enemy lines he lets go and usually gets his man. The other soldiers say his sight is positively uncanny.

The American front has remained in a state of comparative quietude since the Germans were compelled to withdraw to a series of pits and trenches and massed barbed wire composing the Hindenburg line. There is one point where the enemy still shows fight. This is on the line from Haumont to the Marbais farm. Both of these points are outposts of the Hindenburg line and are being converted into strongholds.

READING MAY SWAP POSTS WITH BALFOUR

Likely to Be Foreign Secretary
Is London Hint.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lord Reading, who was expected to sail for the United States a week ago, is still in London. There is an interesting rumor in legal circles, based on what seems to be good authority, that Lord Reading will not return to Washington, but will be succeeded by Arthur J. Balfour. The report has it that Lord Reading will become Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The reason advanced for the probability of this change is Lord Reading's knowledge of international law and that the experience gained at the interrelated conferences and in negotiations with the United States and other allied countries would make him an ideal Foreign Minister, particularly in view of the possibilities involved with the settlement of peace terms.

MINOR BATTLES WON BY BRITISH

Advance Steadily in Pozieres—
Roussay Sector, Taking
Fortified Posts.

MORE THAN 230 CAPTIVES

Germans in Counter Attacks

Penetrate Trenches But
Are Driven Back.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Sept. 23.—A heavy rain has been falling almost continuously for the last twenty-four hours, as a result of which the fighting has been of a desultory character. It has continued without cessation, however, along the outposts of the Hindenburg line in the sector between Pozieres and Roussay, where a number of fortified posts along the trench lines have been the scene of individual minor battles involving at times severe hand to hand fighting.

Last evening when the rain was falling the enemy attacked in the Bethancourt area, where he succeeded in penetrating our positions at some points. An immediate counter attack, however, drove the Germans out and restored our positions everywhere.

Two hours later on the broken ground south of Villers-Guislain we made a definite local advance, capturing 200 prisoners.

There was some fighting also north of the Scarpe, where we made good progress east of Gavrelle on a front of 1,500 yards. The enemy lost many in dead and wounded. Still further north, in a sector that has been in an explosive condition the last few days, there has been a great deal of artillery fighting. North of Lens, between Hattuch and Neuve Chapelle, there have been frequent infantry actions. On the 29th in a local advance we took thirty prisoners near Richebourg. On the following day the enemy counter attacked there without gain.

The Germans also counter attacked in the Hattuch area, where they managed to push some of our outposts back. For reply we edged a little forward near Villaines, north of La Bassée, and also below La Bassée and at Auchy. In each stroke we took a few prisoners.

As a general result of these exchanges it will not be another long series of "explanations" from the official pacifiers who are already gasping from previous exertions.

By way of adding to the demoralization of Turkish morale, Entente aviators are dropping bombs on Constantinople, also bombarding the city from the sea. The last bombardment has been the southern ally. Military observers in the Entente capitals hail the great victory of Gen. Allenby, not so much for its military importance, great as it is, as for the depressing effect it is sure to have on the Teuton peoples. It will cut off another long series of "explanations" from the official pacifiers who are already gasping from previous exertions.

FRENCH NOW HOLD LEFT BANK OF OISE

Germans Flee to Escape Trap
in Vendeuil.

By the Associated Press.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Sept. 23.—The French now hold the left bank of the Oise for more than half the distance from La Fere to Moy. Gen. Debeney's troops captured the woods about the last of the last evening and his patrols went through Vendeuil to the Oise.

The Germans had evacuated Vendeuil under menace of being cornered there by their backs to the river by the French advancing toward the river in the region of La Fontaine. The French about the same time reached the quarries just north of Travecy, which completed the conquest of the west bank of the Oise in that region.

Together with the formidable defenses erected by the Germans around St. Quentin, Gen. Debeney's forces have reached the low marshy country of the valley of the Oise, which presents enormous difficulties for any troops that might attempt a crossing north of La Fere.

Last Avenue of Escape of
Seventh and Eighth Ottoman
Armies Cut Off.

JORDAN FORDS HELD

Sultan's Power in Holy
Land Broken From Jeru-
salem to Galilee.

DEFEAT IS STAGGERING

Result Is Likely to Have Seri-
ous Effect on Turkey's Al-
liance With Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The rout of the Turkish armies in Palestine appears to be complete. Already the Allies have captured 25,000 prisoners, with the count not yet completed. Gen. Allenby's men also have taken 250 guns and great quantities of war supplies.

The seventh and eighth Turkish armies practically have been annihilated. All their transports and supplies have been captured by the British. From Jerusalem to the sea of Galilee the Turkish power has been broken. Thousands of Ottoman soldiers are wandering around in the wake of their broken and scattered armies, and when they are all herded and counted it is estimated the total will climb to amazing figures. The British have seized the river Jordan crossings at Jisr ed-Damer, thus cutting off the last avenue of escape from the harassed Turks.

About 40,000 More Impelled.

The seizure of this river passage cuts off the escape of the entire Turkish force, estimated at more than 40,000 men, with all their equipment and supplies. The Turks had seven divisions south of Nazareth and west of the River Jordan, but the exact numerical strength of these is not known, since the totals of the units vary. Many of the Turkish divisions had been weakened by previous fighting and had not, so far as is known, rallied their ranks. It is believed, however, that the 25,000 prisoners already taken are far fewer than the total number of men that constituted the now shattered armies.

Gen. Allenby's great victory, which is now conceded to have been the quickest and most complete of the war, will deprive the Turks of their last foothold in Palestine. And with the defeat of this one of their allies the German dream of a conquered Egypt goes smoldering.

Other Armies in Peril.

Turkish armies in Palestine included the Seventh and Eighth, west of the Jordan, including a force of 18,000 rifles and 1,000 sabres. East of the Jordan is the Fourth army of 9,000 rifles and 1,200 sabres. With other scattered contingents the Turkish forces represented a total of more than 100,000 men, including about 30,000 rifles.

The position of the Turkish Fourth army is precarious. Its hold on the Hedjaz railway has already been cut by the Arabs and its position at Medina is beleaguered. Gen. Toman von Sanders, the German commander in chief, with his German bodyguard, escaped by a margin of six hours.

News Suppressed in Germany.

So far as can be learned the German high command has not, as yet, permitted the people to know the full truth concerning the latest disaster that has befallen the southern ally. Military observers in the Entente capitals hail the great victory of Gen. Allenby, not so much for its military importance, great as it is, as for the depressing effect it is sure to have on the Teuton peoples. It will cut off another long series of "explanations" from the official pacifiers who are already gasping from previous exertions.

By way of adding to the demoralization of Turkish morale, Entente aviators are dropping bombs on Constantinople, also bombarding the city from the sea. The last bombardment has been the southern ally. Military observers in the Entente capitals hail the great victory of Gen. Allenby, not so much for its military importance, great as it is, as for the depressing effect it is sure to have on the Teuton peoples. It will cut off another long series of "explanations" from the official pacifiers who are already gasping from previous exertions.

The immediate effect of the victory is likely to be the liberation of the Holy Land, for it is anticipated that Gen. Allenby will have little difficulty in entirely clearing northern Palestine and be able to relieve his communications by establishing a base at Haifa, whence the railway runs to Beirut and Damascus. Thus the whole Turkish railway system in southern Syria is controlled by the Anglo-French forces in Palestine.

The Turkish disaster is so pointed out, it is bound to have the effect of provoking a reaction in Constantinople and Sofia, and likewise to compromise the situation of the Turks in Mesopotamia. It seems probable also that it will termi-